USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agricultural Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 8/18/2009
GAIN Report Number: TW9038

Taiwan

AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY ANNUAL

Enter a Descriptive Report Name

Approved By:
Chris Frederick
Prepared By:
Chiou Mey Perng

Report Highlights:
Taiwan approved six stacked events this past year and continues to move forward with implementation of a fairly rational regulatory environment for biotechnology. Trade barriers on biotech commodities i.e., corn, soybeans and cotton, are unlikely. These products accounted for more than half of Taiwan's total agricultural imports from the United States worth $1.89 billion in 2008.

In 2008, Taiwan revised assessment guidelines for biotech corn and soybeans and began implementing registrations for stacked products. Taiwan also promulgated field trial regulations for aquatic plants and animals in 2009. Taiwan is currently drafting its regulations to cover food derived from recombinant-DNA microorganisms and animals. Taiwan is also considering how to modify its regulatory system to address low level presence, nutritionally-enhanced plants, and cloned animals. At present, the prospects for commercializing domestically-developed events appear dim because of domestic political concerns.

Section I. Executive Summary:

Following promulgation of GM field trial regulations in the fishery sector in April 2009, Taiwan now has established regulations governing field trials on crops, poultry and livestock, and aquatic plants and animals. There are no domestically developed GM events that have been allowed to be commercialized despite completing required field trials. Currently there are seven GM plants undergoing field trials. Field-testing facilities for GM animals have been accredited by COA and are ready to begin operation. Taiwan's first field-testing center for the fisheries sector is under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of 2009.

Taiwan authorities adopted an inter-agency approach to the biotech regulatory framework and under this framework the Executive Yuan's Biotech Industry Advisory Group serves as the highest ranking interagency coordination body. The advisory group's recommendations led to the establishment of the GM products interagency taskforce in 2003, the GM science and technology interagency taskforce in 2006, and the GM industrialization interagency taskforce in 2009. These interagency taskforces are in charge of interagency coordination in various biotech fields in different development phases. It is anticipated that new taskforces are to be established and some current taskforces would be phased out as Taiwan's biotechnology sector develops.

Regarding imported biotech products, Taiwan currently only regulates corn and soybeans and their products derived from recombinant-DNA. Prior market approval for biotech soybean and corn imports is required for food, feed or processing use (FFP use). Biotech food labeling for certain corn and soy products and approval of all corn and soy events is mandatory since January 2003. Labeling tolerance level is 5%. Non-GM labeling is on a voluntary basis. Approval is also required for all GM plants (LMOs) for trans-boundary movements.

Taiwan's Department of Health (DOH) is the lead agency in granting approval for biotech products intended for food use, while the Council of Agriculture (COA) regulates events intended for agricultural use. COA also regulates the field testing and environmental releases of new biotech products. As a second generation of stress-resistant and nutrition-enhanced biotech events is coming down the pipeline, Taiwan will need to improve capacity for food safety assessments on these new generation biotech events. Additionally, Taiwan is consolidating several food safety bureaus within the current Department of Health, and an outside inspection agency currently under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, to form a new Taiwan Food and Drug Administration in 2010 to govern food safety. Opportunities for bilateral exchanges on biotech regulations are critical for Taiwan's food safety agency reorganization.

Section II. Biotechnology Trade and Production:

A. Commercial Production of Biotechnology Crops

In spite of several promising events in laboratories and in field trials, Taiwan has yet to legally commercialize a biotech crop. Some of the reasons for this are political, and others are related to insufficient capacity building. Researchers in Taiwan academic institutions have no experience putting an event through a regulatory process, and regulations for managing the cultivation of biotech crops are

still under development, of which coexistence and liability/redress are the major concerns.

Any biotech production, such as growing and/or marketing the unapproved biotech products, is a violation of laws stipulated in the Plant Variety and Plant Seeds Act (amended 04/21/2004) for crops, the Animal Industry Act (amended July 4, 2007) for poultry and livestock breeding stocks, and the Fishery Act (amended January 1, 2008) for aquatic plants and animals.

B. Biotechnology Crops under Development

There are no biotechnology crops under development on Taiwan that are expected to be on the market in the next two years. However, several rice, fruit and vegetable varieties are in field trials. In addition to crop events, several pharmaceutical applications on biotech animals are in laboratory trials. Taiwan has established public field trials facilities at Council of Agriculture (COA) affiliated research institutes, while infrastructure for fishery trials is under construction. COA celebrated the grand opening of its biotech plant field trial facilities at the Taiwan Agriculture Research Institute (TARI) located in central Taiwan in late April 2007.

C. Imports of Biotechnology Crops/Products

Taiwan is the U.S.'s sixth largest agricultural export market. In 2008, the United States exported more than $3.5 billion of agricultural, fish and forest products to Taiwan, of which biotech products accounted for $1.89 billion.. U.S. soybean exports totaled $893 million, while corn exports were valued at $807 million and cotton at $130 million. Taiwan is the fourth largest export market for both U.S. corn and soybeans and the seventh largest for U.S. cotton.

According to Taiwan's current biotech regulations, it requires prior market approval for GM soybeans and corn imports for food, feed or processing use (FFP use) and requires import approval for all GM plants for environmental release or cultivation.

D. Food Aid

Taiwan is not a food aid recipient and is not likely to become a food aid recipient in the future.

E. Production of Biotechnology Crops That Were Developed Outside of the United States

At present, Taiwan does not commercially produce biotechnology crops from any origin

Section III. New Technologies:
Animal Biotechnology

A. Development and Use

No updates since last annual report.

Transgenic pigs, cows, goats and chicken for biopharmaceutical uses have been or are being developed, but none of them have undergone field-testing. Taiwan has built a field-testing center at the Animal Technology Institute Taiwan (ATIT), a non-profit and government-supported body for transgenic pig, cow, chicken and goat field testing. The center has also established Standard Operation Practices (SOP) for field-testing. The center has been granted accreditation for operating field-testing.

On April 3, 2009, Taiwan promulgated its regulations governing testing on GM fisheries, including aquatic plants and animals. The very first field-testing center for transgenic fisheries on Taiwan is currently under construction. Taiwan currently has ornamented fluorescent fish in the marketplace, which is required to go through all registration approval procedures to legalize the product in compliance with the newly promulgated regulations.

According to Taiwan's Council of Agriculture, Taiwan's transgenic fishery research is focused on ornamented fish, fluorescent fish in particular.

B. Regulation

No specific regulations has been established for the management of genetically engineered animals beyond field trial guidance.

C. Stakeholder/Public Opinions

Currently, Taiwan's biotech production policy is focusing on non-food use and biopharmaceutical uses in the domestic market while COA has expressed interest in overseas licensing of agriculture biotechnology developed by Taiwan's government funded research institutes. Taiwan authorities at the Council of Agriculture (COA) have also announced that biotech products for which their conventional counterparts have established export markets will be excluded from domestic production consideration. Staple food producers such as rice farmers along with organic food sectors have urged Taiwan authorities to declare Taiwan a GM-free area.

D. International Organizations

Though not a member of CODEX, Taiwan generally follows CODEX regulations with regard to GM plants.

E. Outreach, Needs and Strategies

As no U.S government-funded outreach activity related to genetic engineering of agriculturally-relevant animals has been carried out in Taiwan, there may be a future need for such programming.

Section IV. Biotechnology Policy:
A. Regulatory Framework for Agricultural Biotechnology

The proposed Biotech Basic Law is no longer being considered, and Taiwan has adopted a U.S. style

interagency approach. The Department of Health (DOH) is responsible for food safety risk assessment, while the Council of Agriculture (COA) has oversight on events to be used in livestock and crop production or aquaculture. COA is also responsible for the environmental risk assessment for new events. The Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection (BSMI) under the Ministry of Economic Affairs is responsible for import inspection. BSMI currently assists DOH in monitoring grain and oilseed shipments for the presence of biotech events. BSMI takes samples at the ports of entry for DOH's subsidiary agency, the Bureau of Food and Drug Analysis (BFDA) to conduct monitory import inspections on biotech soybean and corn events. BFDA also conducts market surveillance testing for all biotech food products, not limited to corn and soybeans and compliment of biotech labeling regulation. The National Science Council (NSC) supervises safety laboratory works in biotechnology. The final authority of Taiwan's biotechnology regulatory system is held by an appointed minister without portfolio. The convener of the advisory committee for GM products special task force, and the Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG) under the Executive Yuan serves as Secretariat to the interagency advisory GM products special task force.

Taiwan implemented the guidelines on stacked traits in May 2008. DOH expects to extend its regulatory regime to biotech crops other than corn and soybeans in the future. DOH has also funded a Consultative Center for local crop developers to go to for help in going through the food safety regulatory process. On the other hand, DOH is establishing laboratory chains for running tests to build capacity for food safety evaluation submission for locally developed biotech products.

The current Taiwan agricultural biotechnology regulations only apply to soybeans, corn and products. No bioengineered soybeans or corn may be produced, processed, prepared, packed, and imported or exported unless they are registered. All bioengineered varieties of soybeans and corn must be registered and approved by DOH Food Safety Bureau (FSB). Taiwan has granted registration approvals for three soybean biotech events: RR40-3-2; A2704-12 and MON89788. The registration is valid for five years (until 2012) for food, feed, and processing (FFP) use, but not for environmental release or plantation. As of reporting date, Taiwan has granted registration approval for a total of 18 single biotech events, including the aforementioned 3 soybean events and 15 corn events, as well as 5 two-way stacked corn events and one three-way stacked corn event. For an updated list please visit a web link at: http://food.doh.gov.tw/chinese/info/gmo5.htm or see the update list of approval list below.

Taiwan implemented regulations for LMOs under the terms of its amended Plant Variety and Plant Seed Act, which went into effect June 9, 2005. Its related regulations and rulings can be found at: http://law.moj.gov.tw/eng/fnews/Fnmore.asp?lawType=c. (This web link is built for browsing entire Taiwan regulations or regulatory environment, not limited to agricultural biotechnology.)

The "Rules for Approving Import/Export Transgenic Plants" were announced on July 7, 2005. Commodities for food, feed and processing use have been excluded from the ruling and are not required to apply for additional approval registration to the Taiwan authority at the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ). The web link is at: http://www.baphiq.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=9693&ctNode=1811&mp=1 (only Chinese version is available online. See GAIN report TW8033 for unofficial English translation.)

GM Food Approval Process

To gain DOH food safety approval, a biotech event must be reviewed by the Genetically Modified Food Safety Advisory Committee (GMFSAC), which is composed of 16 outside experts who evaluate the dossiers submitted by the life science companies. The committee is drawn mostly from the medical and academic communities, of which recruited committee members account for over one-half of the entire committee. The two-year term of the current committee ends December 2009. Taiwan's approval process has become more efficient (see the following list of approval events as of May 2009). This is because the majority of committee members have built up biotech food safety assessment experience in the fields of food toxicity and allergenicity, which are of concern to food safety in most submissions.

B. Biotechnology Crops Approved for Feed, Processing, and Feed for Environmental Uses

Tables 1 and 2 list all of the biotech products approved in Taiwan for food, feed and processing (FFP). No product has been approved for environmental release (planting). Although COA has not yet amended its Feed Control Act to adopt food or feed ingredients derived with biotechnology, it is likely to follow a policy of approving products for food and feed use after the Starlink incident. As a practical matter, and unofficially, DOH currently approves biotech events for both food and feed use.

C. Field Trials

Taiwan has established field-testing regulations governing plants, livestock, poultry and fisheries after Taiwan promulgated its field testing regulation governing aquatic plants and animals in April 2009. There are no domestically developed GM events that have completed the field trials and are in the pipeline for commercialization. Details are as follows:

GM Plants

No updates since last annual report.

Nine events were granted approval for running field testing for bio-safety assessment, and their testing results are as follows: Two events completed field testing, one conditionally passed and the other didn't pass bio-safety assessment. In July 2003, Taiwan conditionally approved a GM ring spot virus-resistant papaya. In June 2006, Taiwan disapproved one phytase rice variety developed by a private company, GeneTaiwan Co.

Seven events are currently undergoing field testing for biosafety assessment:
1. Sweet rice for processing developed by Academia Sinica
2. Latoferri rice developed by National Chung Hsing University
3. Delay-ripening broccoli developed by Academia Sinica
4. Phytase potato developed by Academia Sinica
5. Cucumber mottle mosaic virus-resistant tomato developed by Asia Vegetable Research Development Center (AVRDC)
6. Eucalyptus for pulping developed by COA affiliate Taiwan Forestry Research Institute
7. New developed ring spot and leaf distortion mosaic virus-resistant papaya
8. Applied for field-testing ornamented calla lily

GM Animals

No updates since last annual report.

Transgenic pigs, cows, goats and chicken for biopharmaceutical uses have been or are being developed, but none of them have undergone field-testing. Taiwan has built a field-testing center at the Animal Technology Institute Taiwan (ATIT), a non-profit and government-supported body for transgenic pig, cow, chicken and goat field testing. The center has also established Standard Operation Practices (SOP) for field-testing. The center has been granted accreditation for operating field-testing.

Taiwan *has set its research focus on biopharmaceutical uses.*

GM Fisheries

On April 3, 2009, Taiwan promulgated its regulations governing testing on GM fisheries, including aquatic plants and animals. The very first field-testing center for transgenic fisheries on Taiwan is currently under construction. At the earliest, completion of the construction is anticipated to be at the end of 2009. Taiwan currently has ornamental fluorescent fish in the marketplace, which is required to go through all registration approval procedures to legalize the product in compliance with the newly promulgated regulations.

According to Taiwan's Council of Agriculture, Taiwan's transgenic fishery research is focused on ornamented fish, fluorescent fish in particular.

D. Stacked Events

Starting May 6, 2008, Taiwan implemented stacked event registration (See TW8025). All soybean and corn stacked events are now required for approval registration. A total of 14 stacked events of corn and soybeans in the commercial chain have submitted applications to the Department of Health (DOH) for approval registration. As of reporting date, six stacked events have been granted approvals.

E. Taiwan's policy on Coexistence between GM and non GM Crops

Currently Taiwan does not allow the growing of GM crops outside of field trials.

F. GM Labeling Guidelines

Beginning in January 2005, all food made of biotech soybean or corn is required to be labeled. The tolerance level is five percent.

The labeling regulations do not apply to products that do not contain pieces of transgene(s) or protein such cornstarch, corn syrup, corn oil, soy oil, and soy sauce. Soybean or corn food products that are not packaged for retail sale are not subject to the GM food labeling requirement – this includes the large volume of products sold in wet markets, street vendors or glossary stores. However, on March 25, 2009,

DOH announced a new labeling requirement for foods in bulk packaging. Starting January 1, 2010, all food products in bulk packaging for retail sale should indicate: (1) product name, and (2) country of origin on a card, logo (label), sign board, or some other means of prominently displaying this information in retail venues so that the product can be clearly identified by consumers.

This is Taiwan's first initiative requiring this kind of labeling for marketing of food in bulk, and it might have influence on biotech soybeans and corn products sold in bulk. The new labeling requirement could potentially increase Taiwan's demand for non-GM foods given the small but growing segment of Taiwan's population demanding alternative, natural-grown or organic products as part of a larger movement for healthier eating/lifestyle.

Soybean and corn food products made of non-GM materials can be labeled Non-GM or Not-GM. If there is no biotech alternative available, a product may not be labeled "Non-GM". In the future, labeling may be introduced for food made of non-soy or corn ingredients.

G. Biosafety Protocol

Taiwan cannot sign the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) because it is not internationally recognized as a sovereign state. However, in the past, Taiwan has unilaterally implemented some international agreements and is expected to incorporate Cartagena guidelines into its import-export regulations governing biotech products for seeds and planting. COA's Bureau of Animal and Plant Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ) is the lead agency on the issue.

H. CODEX

Because of Taiwan's unique political status it is not a member of CODEX. However, Taiwan generally follows CODEX guidelines with regards to biotechnology in agricultural. Taiwan is developing regulations regarding low level presence and it is anticipated that Taiwan will adopt the Codex Annex on low level presence safety assessment.

I. Potential Trade Barriers

Despite incidences of commingled biotech events of StarLink corn, LibertyLink Rice and Event 32 corn, there have been no trade disruptions of U.S. biotech product exports.

Taiwan's approval process has become increasingly efficient. The Genetically Modified Food Advisory Committee (GMFAC) meetings are delayed some times because members are academics with heavy outside commitments, such as giving lectures and grading exams. But the committee has mostly overcome the meeting schedule problem and has enhanced communications among committee members, government and industry.

Delays of locally developed products such as biotech rice and vegetables are due primarily to a lack of capacity for run lab works, compiling data, and capability for writing dossiers for food safety assessment, as well as the lack of a favorable political environment. In 2008-2009, the DOH/FSB contracted out two new projects on food safety assessment study for regulatory date generation to the university whose professor and research team developed biotech papaya.

J. Intellectual Property Rights

GM products are protected under the Plant Variety and Plant Seed Act.

Section V. Marketing:
A. Market Acceptance

Consumers
Taiwan consumers are actually consuming GM soy products, tofu and soy milk, on a daily basis.

With exception of organic food consumers, who are generally skeptical about biotech foods, most consumers are not aware of biotech food. In general, they continue to purchase food in bulk from traditional wet markets and eat traditional Chinese breakfasts with soymilk made from biotech soybeans. Despite this, consumption of processed non-biotech food such as soymilk and tofu is gradually increasing because local food companies use non-GM promotion as a marketing tool to create the image that non-GM food has better value or taste.

Producers/Importers
As current labeling regulations govern soy or corn food products, some food packers are now promoting foods made of non-GM corn or soybeans. The food producers, who make products in bulk without labeling, generally ignore existence of biotechnology and emphasize their traditional business. Local wheat millers have also warned that they will reject GM wheat, while Taiwan feed millers mostly pay attention to trade issues such as biotech product approvals and/or prevention of import disruptions.

Retailers
Except specialty organic food retailing, most retailing stores stay neutral and provide diverse brands or types of food products, both non-biotech and biotech. As of reporting date, there is no country-specific study on the marketing of biotech food available.

B. Market Surveys

Market surveys are not conducted by Taiwan authorities on a regular basis. DOH conducted market surveys before implanting GM labeling regulations.

Section VI. Capacity Building and Outreach:
A. U.S. Government ,or American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), Funded Outreach Activities

Taiwan's substantial agricultural research infrastructure, sound legal system, favorable climate and very strong information technology base have contributed to its ability to develop a world-class biotech sector. In addition, a science-based regulatory system and relative lack of anti-biotech protectionist interests have given the public confidence in the safety of biotech foods.

The primary focus is to build upon these strengths by enhancing Taiwan's regulatory capacity and

explaining the benefits of biotechnology to the public. AIT has focused heavily on regulatory cooperation, creating linkages between the biotech sectors in Taiwan and in the United States, as well as working with the media.

Recent Activities

October 2008: DOH contracted out to the Food Industry Research Institute (FIRDI), a biotech outreach program. Low level Presence (LLP) discussion was included at the seminar.

October 2008: U.G. Grains Council sponsored another international Biotechnology Conference (IBIC) to provide insight of Low-level Presence, Cartagena Protocol and stacked traits to GM food-advisory committee members and Taiwan biotech officials.

May 2009: U.S. Grains Council organized and sponsored a Taiwan AgBiotech Regulation Study Team consisting of GM food safety assessment advisory committee members visiting the states for regulatory exchanges with U.S. government officials and life science industries for biotech stacked events approval. The visit was very informative according to delegate committee members.

Scheduled Upcoming Activities

September 2009: Working through AIT, USDA is co-sponsoring with National Taiwan University organizes a biotechnology training workshop for government officials, scientists, and regulators from across Southeast Asia. A U.S. lecturer will deliver a lecture on technology transfer to the workshop trainees as well as Taiwan officials and academia.

Section VII. Author Defined:

Reference:

Useful Websites

http://law.moj.gov.tw

http://www.doh.gov.tw

http://www.coa.gov.tw

Table: Taiwan Approved Biotech Products As of May 25, 2009

Current approved products – single trait							
	UNIQUE IDENTIFIER	PRODUCTNAME		EVENT	APPLICANT	DATE OF APPROVAL	DATE OF EXPIRATION
1	MON-04032-6	Soybean	Glyphosate tolerant Roundup	40-3-2 (RRS)	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan	July 22, 2002	July 22, 2012

			Ready Soybean		Branch		
2	MON-00810-6	Corn	Insect-resistant YieldGard Corn	MON810	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	October 15, 2002	October 15, 2012
3	MON-00603-6	Corn	Glyphosate tolerant Roundup Ready Corn	NK603	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	April 11, 2003	April 11, 2013
4	SYN-BT011-1	Corn	Insect-resistant & Glufosinate tolerant corn	Bt11	Syngenta Taiwan Ltd.	June 2, 2004	June 2, 2013
5	SYN-EV176-9	Corn	Insect-resistant & Glufosinate tolerant corn	Event176	Syngenta Taiwan Ltd.	June 2, 2004	June 2 , 2013
6	ACS-ZM003-2	Corn	Glufosinate tolerant corn	T25	Bayer CropScience	August 16, 2002	August 16, 2012
7	DAS-01507-1	Corn	Insect-resistant & Glufosinate tolerant corn	TC1507	DuPont Taiwan	November 17, 2003	November 17, 2013
8	MON-00863-5	Corn	Insect-resistant, YieldGard Rootworm Corn	MON863	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	October 16, 2003	October 16, 2013
9	DAS-59122-7	Corn	Insect-resistant & Glufosinate tolerant corn B.t Cry34/35Ab1	59122	DuPont Taiwan	December 21, 2005	December 21, 2010
10	MON-88017-3	Corn	YieldGard Rootworm / Roundup Ready Corn	MON88017	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	March 20, 2006	March 20, 2011
11	REN-OOO38-3	Corn	Lysine Maize	LY038	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	November 20, 2006	November 20, 2011
12	ACS-GM005-	Soybean	Glufosinate	A2704-12	Bayer	May 1, 2007	May 1, 2012

	3		tolerant Soybean		CropScience		
13	SYN-IR604-5	Corn	Insect-resistant Corn	MIR604	Syngenta Taiwan Ltd.	October 22, 2007	October 22, 2012
14	MON-89788-1	Soybean	Roundup RReady2Yield Soybean	MON89788	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	December 28, 2007	December 28, 2012
15	MON-00021-9	Corn	Glyphosate tolerant Corn	GA21	Syngenta Taiwan Ltd.	July 23, 2008	July 23, 2013
16	MON-89034-3	Corn	Insect-resistant Corn	MON89034	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	July 25, 2008	July 25, 2013
17	SYN-IR162-4	Corn	Insect-resistant Corn	MIR162	Syngenta Taiwan Ltd.	Apr 20, 2009	Apr 20, 2014
18	DP-356043-5	Corn	Glyphosate and Acetolactate Synthase (ALS)-Inhibiting Herbicides Tolerant Soybean	DP-356043-5	DuPont Taiwan	May 11, 2009	May 11, 2014

Current approved products – stacked trait

UNIQUE IDENTIFIER	PRODUCT	NAME	EVENT	APPLICANT	DATE OF APPROVAL	DATE OF EXPIRATION
1	MON-89034-3 x MON-88017-3	Corn	YieldGard VT Triple PRO Corn	MON89034 x MON88017	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	February 17, 2009	February 17, 2014
2	MON-89034-3 x MON-00603-6	Corn	YieldGard VT PRO x Roundup Ready Corn 2	MON89034 x NK603	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	February 17, 2009	February 17, 2009
3	MON-89017-3 x MON-00810-6	Corn	YieldGard VT Triple Corn	MON88017 x MON810	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	February 17, 2009	February 17, 2009
4	MON-00810-6 x MON-00603-6	Corn	YieldGard x Roundup Ready Corn 2	MON810 x NK603	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	February 17, 2009	February 17, 2009
5	MON-00863-5	Corn	YieldGard Plus x	MON863	Monsanto Far	March 04,2009	March 04,2014

x MON-00810-6 x MON00603-6		Roundup Ready Corn 2	x MON810 x NK603	East Ltd., Taiwan Branch		
MON-00863-5 6x MON00603-6	Corn	YieldGard Plus x Roundup Ready Corn 2	MON863 x NK603	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	May 25,2009	May 25,2014

Discontinued Products or Expiry of Approval

Discontinued Products or Expiry of Approval

UNIQUE IDENTIFIER	PRODUCTNAME		EVENT	APPLICANT	DATE OF APPROVAL	DATE OF EXPIRATION
1MON-00021-9	Corn	Glyphosate tolerant Roundup Ready Corn	GA21	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	July 22, 2003	July 22, 2008
2DKB-89614-9	Corn	Insect-resistant & Glufosinate tolerant corn	DBT418	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	October 16, 2003	October 16, 2008
3DKB-89790-5	Corn	Glufosinate tolerant corn	DLL25	Monsanto Far East Ltd., Taiwan Branch	October 20, 2003	October 20, 2008

Note: Taiwan event approvals last for five years. These products are approved only for food, feed or processing and not for planting.